

# The Daily Gazetteer.

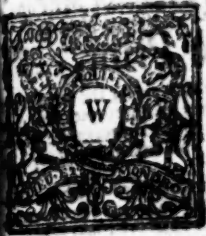
NUMB. 1273

FRIDAY, JULY 20. 1739.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1271.

AN EXPOSTULATORY ADDRESS to the Readers of White Friar Common SENSE. Occasioned by that Paper of Saturday last.

Gentlemen,



Hatever may have been your Motives for encouraging the Writings of a Man who has assumed all the Common Sense in the Kingdom, by virtue of no other Authority that he has produc'd, besides a very uncommon Share of Effrontery, I am now bold to presume you cannot longer be deceived by an Author who has, with such Success, demonstrated, that his most fervent Zeal for BRITAIN, terminates in his POCKET, that whatever is not done by the Administration is one Part of his Business to recommend, as to blame the Measures taken in our Publick Affairs is his principal Employment. — This is indeed an Observation I have made more than once: But this Writer, in his Paper of Saturday last, has, in so extraordinary a Manner, confirmed the Truth of it, that you will, I presume, pardon me, tho' I crave Leave to remind you a little more particularly of the Absurdity of a Man of his loose Principles and mean Practices, forcing himself into the venerable Seat of an Advocate for the Liberties and Properties of a People!

That Mr. Common Sense has, from his first venturing abroad in that Character, used his utmost Skill to convince you of the Expediency of a War with Spain, at all Events, must be so recent on your Memories, that to tire you with Proofs of a Fact so notorious to all, would be as unnecessary as it would be endless: — Nay, such Attention has he always given the Subject of a War, that tho' the Current of Abuse has sometimes been filled with other Supplies, yet here has all along been centred the Grand Cause of Complaint, every little Accident has been aggravated to a sufficient Cause for rushing headlong into a War, said to be so expedient, and even necessary to our National Happiness, no Opportunity has been neglected that furnished the smallest Pretence for ridiculing the pacific Measures which the Administration was, from the strongest Reasons that can subsist in a Trading Nation, always inclined to pursue; and Captain Jenkins has been made to pass in Review once a Week, by Mr. Common Sense, or his Colleague, most Part of last Winter, with as many terrible Stories to introduce him, as ever preceded the Description of Raw-head-and-bloody-Bones. — Whatever favour'd Peace was condemn'd as tending to dishonour and impoverish the Land, while Publick Virtue seem'd to shrink into nothing more than thundering out Revenge against Spain, and all Regard for the Whole People was confin'd to the single Article of Restitution to our Merchants, and a Return of the Injuries we had received. — These, according to their repeated Doctrines, being the genuine Marks of Liberty, these alone were Virtue, these only the Effect of a Love of our Country: — And you cannot but remember, that when the late Convention was made publick, Pamphlets, News-Papers, and Speeches innumerable, were employ'd in endeavouring to prove that a Continuance of Peace, upon any Terms at all, was absolutely inconsistent with the Honour of the Nation, the Interest of the Merchants, and the present and future Prosperity of our Manufactories: And such Influence had these Remonstrances against Tranquillity upon the less thinking among the Populace, that Murmurs were almost certain to follow any Discourse tending to enforce the Preservation of Peace, while it was found consistent with the Honour and Interest of the Land: And had the Nation in general received the Impressions these Outcries for War were calculated to make, we must Abroad have made as ridiculous a Figure, as the Malcontent Writers and their Patrons now make at Home, since then, instead of duly weighing the probable Consequences of the Terms propos'd by other Crowns, and giving the necessary Attention to what was offer'd towards an amicable Accommodation of the Differences subsisting between us and Spain; we must have shut our Ears to Peace, and have engag'd in a War, which, if we had hurried into by

Choice, there is room to believe we should have been been left to prosecute without Assistance; for it will readily be allowed, that a Nation which expects the Aid of her Allies, will have greater Cause to expect it with the cheerful Expedition that must render it effectual, if, after many tedious Endeavours to avoid a Rupture, and to preserve the Blessings of Peace, she is forced upon hostile Expedients; than if only a vain Desire of convincing the World of her Martial Bravery, and a Passion for Fighting had reduced her to a State of requiring the Countenance and Support of her Friends. — This, to the great Honour of the Gentlemen in the Administration, was so evidently their Sentiment, that no honourable Means of preserving Peace has been neglected, nor any eligible Method of adjusting the Complaints of our injur'd Subjects left untry'd; — and as the Prosperity of so many Families throughout these Kingdoms immediately depends upon the uninterrupted Continuance of our Traffick abroad, no Man whose Breast is animated by a Love for Great Britain will be at a Loss to account for the Tenderness and Caution so visible in every Step taken to avert the Inconveniences we cannot hope to shun in a Time of War: And as to our Interest a proper Attention was given, a Regard to the Lives also of the People, may, surely, without Imputation of Guilt or Cowardice, be allow'd an Influence, in the Conduct of those to whom they are, in a Political Sense, intrusted; for the Men are apt, when speaking of the Effects of War, to consider them only as affecting others, yet the true Patriot has always weigh'd every Life he is engag'd to preserve, and, as far as the Publick Good will permit, to render happy, in the same Scale with his own; which loudly declares, that, even when a People are injur'd, desperate Means, such as must expose them to fresh Dangers, ought to be the last resort upon, as appears from the Nature of the Thing: For while the Recompence received any other Way is certain, the Fate of War is such as often has made that Nation the Loser, whose unjust Sufferings only could have unsheath'd her Sword. — That these, and all other Considerations of the same Kind, have had a necessary Regard shewn them in our Publick Councils, is more evident from nothing than the intemperate Zeal with which contrary Measures have been recommended, and the indecent Freedom with which this Behaviour has been abused, by the old Enemies of Britain, the open and avowed Enemies to her Protestant Constitution, to the House of Hanover, and to the known and often prov'd Friends of the People.

This, Gentlemen, you must allow to be no more than the plain, simple Fact, too strong of itself to need Aggravation, too notorious to be deny'd. — What then can be said of the Writer of the Paper before me! who, now the Prospect of a Reconciliation with Spain by pacific Measures vanishes, and the same Wisdom that drove, with so much Earnestness, to preserve Peace, begins to despair of Success without the Aid of a hostile Influence, is so far from being moved by a Desire of appearing in earnest for the future, or the Sense of Shame at a Conduct so truly shameful, as to treat the two Nations in a Manner I blush to repeat, nor would stoop to mention, did it not afford such a Proof of the real Intentions of this Writer, and of the unequal'd Scurrility with which he treats alike the most solemn Concerns, and the most distinguish'd Characters in Europe; than which surely nothing can more effectually evince the Folly of encouraging or countenancing a Man at such Enmity with publick and private Virtue, so regardless of the Sense of his Readers, and so abandon'd to low Abuse on every Occasion, as to begin his Paper with telling us, he thinks it plain, that Misunderstandings which embroil two States, and make a mighty Noise in the World, have sometimes been managed with the same Folly and Indiscretion that attend those trifling Affronts which set TWO SILLY FELLOWS TOGETHER BY THE EARS IN SOME TAVERN OR COFFEEHOUSE. — This very uncommon Compliment to — is followed by another equally delicate, and full fraught with the same Rhetoric: — Nor (says he) is this any great Wonder, if we reflect, that those who quarrel for the State are Men, as well as those that quarrel for a PUNK; nay, that the most contemptible of Mankind are such who at certain Times (possibly he may mean the Four last Years of a late Reign) are prefer'd to the

Management of the Affairs of a State; and the World has often seen the Man who presides in the Cabinet, and directs the Helm, more ignorant, more cowardly, and compos'd of baser Qualities, than the ILL-BRAD CLOWN who makes a Riot in THE STREETS.

This, Gentlemen, is the Language of the bitterest For COMMON SENSE ever knew, at a Time when a Rupture seems almost unavoidable, and a War, for which he has HOWL'd the whole Winter, begins to approach in our Prospect; these are the Words of a pretended FRIEND to BRITAIN, in this Light he represents a Dispute wherein the whole People are interested in the most affecting Manner. — To enlarge on the Contempt (or even the Punishment) due to a Writer possessed of so black a Mind, would be to suppose you incapable of seeing what none can overlook. — This kind of dirty Ribaldry on any such Occasion being what, in my Judgment, falls far beneath the Character of a Publick Writer; but on a Subject of Importance, equal to that of a National War, is shocking beyond what I can describe, since, instead of informing, or of improving Mankind, its direct Tendency is the Contempt of Superiors of all Degrees, and Disobedience to Government of every kind: — If these be degradable Ends; if these be the proper and natural Effects of Liberty; if these be most remarkable Instances of the Freedom we enjoy, and the beneficial Influence of the Privileges we boast, beyond those of our Neighbours; I am afraid that, instead of piquing ourselves upon the Happiness we possess, there will be Cause to lament the Enjoyment of Blessings the rest of Mankind wish for, and to wish for the Bondage they lament. — But, whatever may have been the Motives of your listening to this Writer, and to the Clamour he has endeavoured to raise, I am persuaded a short Reflection will be sufficient to convince you, with the Help of his Paper of Saturday last, that no Claim to Service of the People can be regarded, no Pretence to a Love for England credited, nor any Declarations of a Desire to serve Mankind believed, from a Pen so inclined to Mischiefs, so bent upon Deceits, and so devoted to Confusion, as the Man who under the Name of Common Sense can leave Common Decency unregarded; who, when he speaks of the Interest of the People, means no more than himself and his own paltry Two-pences; who speaks of War only to ridicule Peace, and extols Peace only to render War ridiculous; who can only smile at the Success of the Nation's Enemies, and regret nothing so much as the Prosperity of her Friends.

The rest of the Paper before me is only an Illustration, (a proper one, I might have said) of the Sentiments advanced in the Beginning; which is so far beneath the Notice of a Man of any Sense at all, that it is not possible, with clean Hands, to touch any Part of the wicked, tho' evidently forced and unnatural Application he has made of a Quotation from Ben Jonson, an Author, whose unteign'd Love for England, would, to a Writer of more Modesty, have been sufficient to have deterr'd him from daring so far to pervert his guiltless Muse, as to use him in any Shape against a Nation in whose Service he labour'd: so hard and such uncommon Success: — But the Want of Propriety of Writing may be easily excus'd, where every Mark of Duty to the Publick is neglected; and honest Ben would rather have rejoic'd than been displeas'd at being abused by a Pen employ'd to use his Country ill.

What I have here offer'd to your Consideration proceeds alone from a Love to my Country, and an Unwillingness to lose any Opportunity of exposing a Writer, whose single Aim is to foment Divisions among the People: — However favourable your Sentiments of him may have been hitherto, you cannot be longer deceived, unless you are willingly blindfolded: — But this is not a Time to suppose any Friend to Great Britain will suffer Partiality to mislead him; — consider but the Behaviour of the Administration, and recollect the Conduct of their Enemies; in this let but Impartiality be your Guide, and you will need none to tell you, who seek the Prosperity of these Kingdoms, and who labour for their Destruction.

I am, Gentlemen,

Temple,  
July 16.

Your most faithful, humble Servant,  
ALC SIDNEY.

Iswich.



*Ipswich Races, July 3. 1739.*  
**A** MOST ingenious Advertisement in the *London Evening Post*, turn'd into a Ballad, with a few proper Additions to shew what Reasons certain Gentlemen may give, why they modestly appropriate to themselves the Name of the Country Party.

**A** Number of Gentlemen met here this Day, Who by their large Properties have a large Sway, And whose Understandings remarkably great Discover they're fit to direct in the State.

*Which no Body can deny, deny;*  
*Which no Body can deny.*  
 For the Country Int'rest who strong are in Zeal, And who o'er the Bottle Impulses hot feel, Propos'd, One and all, that our Knights of the Shire, For Candidates both Two Years hence shall appear.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 And as they believ'd that the Friends of the Court, The Int'rest so long here establish'd would hurt; To obstruct to the utmost this horrid Design, Declare that thus early together they join.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 But this wicked Scheme with more Ease to defeat, All notice shall have of a Meeting to meet; When Freeholders all to Stowmarket may come On Summons intended by Beat of our Drum.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 Provided themselves steady Tories they'll shew, Blaming all that the King and the Ministry do, For Liberty now roar as loud as they can, As for Passive Obedience in Days of Queen Anne.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 Provided the Number of Places they'll blame, Which to take at that Time our \* Friends deem'd no Shame;

And rais'd greater Taxes Two † Years when in Powr, Than in any Two Years since were rais'd to this Hour.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 Provided like us they will strongly complain Of Evils Great Britain has suffer'd from Spain; Tho' our Friends, and they only—'tis very well known,

Much oppos'd by the Whigs, gave to Philip that Throne.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 Provided of those who're to Parli'ment sent, If aught passes there which gives them Discontent, They'll assert such did right, to leave in the Lurch, Without their Support, both the State and the Church.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 To the Country Int'rest none e'er can be true, Who don't by their Methods their Zeal for it shew; But let all to our gen'l Meeting repair, Who this Way to serve it most proper declare.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 And 'tis hop'd that they will, to prevent any Slur, As unanimous at Stowmarket concur, As at Ipswich they did, about this Affair;

Tho' They, 'tis here told, happen'd not to be there.

*Which no Body can deny, &c.*  
 \* The eldest Brother of Sir J—n D—s, in the End of Queen Anne's Reign, held the Place of Comptroller of the Exchequer, the Salary of which is 775 l. per Annum; but none can hence imagine, that this induc'd his Father to vote for confirming the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with France; which, had the Bill pass'd, would in the Opinion of the most eminent and judicious Merchants have ruin'd the Trade of Great Britain.

† In 1711 and 1712.

#### HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, July 18, This Morning came in the Lucy, White, from Hamburg; and the Nassau, Sprey, from Amsterdam; both for this Place; and the Burford Man of War, from the Downes.

Deal, July 18. Wind N. E. Last Night came down and sail'd thro' the Downs, for Portsmouth, his Majesty's Ship Pearl. Remains the Three Men of War as per last.

Gravesend, July 18. Pass'd by the Barcelona, Weight, from Ostend; the Mary and Ann, Baxter, from Amsterdam; the Empress Catherine, Joad; and the Olive-branch, Long, from Stockholm; the Patience, Coors, from Dantzick; the Empress, Joad; and the Olive-branch, Burden; from Petersburg; the James and William, Metcalf, from Riga; and his Majesty's Sloop, Shark, Capt. Simmond, from South Carolina.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Lisbon, the Salisbury, Smith, from London.

At Dover, the Charming Sally, Goodridge, from Guernsey.  
 At Malaga, the Owners Goodwill, Ouchterlony, from Hamburg.

#### L O N D O N.

On Monday last dy'd at his Lodgings at Knightsbridge, John Frampton, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks of the Annuity Office.

His Place is in the Gift of the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole, Auditor of the Exchequer.

Yesterday Morning Sir John Norris, Kt. Vice Admiral of England, set out from his House in Golden-square for the Nore, in order to hoist his Flag on board the Namur, he being appointed to cruise with several other Men of War under his Command, for the Security of the British Channel.

Yesterday was held a grand Committee of Council at the Cockpit, Whitehall; and his Majesty's Advocate General, and the Advocate of the Admiralty attended, and, pursuant to an Order lately published in the Gazette, they presented to them a Draught of a Commission prepared by them, as had been usual, and according to former Precedents, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to issue forth and grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

Yesterday, in the Afternoon, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales set out from Norfolk House in St. James's-square for Cliefden in Bucks.

The Royal Regiment of Scots Fusileers, commanded by Col. John Campbell, is arriv'd at Basingstoke in Berkshire from Ireland. And next Week they are to be review'd by his Majesty on Hounslow-heath.

Last Saturday Morning Simon Williamson, of Whisbury in the County of York, Esq; with Two other young Gentlemen, taking the Diversion of Fishing in a Boat near Robin Hood's Bay, were unfortunately drowned, together with the Two Fishermen, by the Oversetting of the Boat.

Yesterday 27 Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, 12 were Acquitted, 13 were Cast for Transportation, and 2 were Caprally Convicted; viz. George Broderick, for robbing Mr. William Reynolds of his Watch and Money in Kingsland Road; and Thomas Bridge, for the Murder of his Wife, in Baldwin's-Gardens.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 46	11 18

Bank Stock 137 1-4th. India 137 1-4th South Sea 94 1-4th. Old Annuity 108 1-4th. New ditto 108 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 105 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 89 7-8ths. Royal Assurance nothing done. London Assurance 10 7-8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21 1-4th. Prem. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 115. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 4 s.

#### This Day is publish'd,

(Printed for D. Browne without Temple-Bar, and C. Hitch in Pater-noster Row; and sold by T. Cox at the Royal-Exchange; and J. Siffen, Mathematical Instrument-maker, at the Corner of Beauford-Buildings in the Strand)

New and Correct Editions of the following Books, viz.

1. THE Description and Use of a complete Set or Case of Pocket Instruments: Containing the Construction of the several Lines laid down on the Plain Scale and Sector; with their Application in Variety of Mathematical Problems. The Second Edition. Price 1 s. 6 d.
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Where young Gentlemen may be well boarded, and expeditiously qualify'd for Business.

#### This Day is published,

(Price One Shilling and Six-pence.)

#### TRUTH TRIUMPHANT:

A Summary View of the late Controversy occasioned by a Book, intituled, The Moral Philosopher.

*Quid dicam de istis nescio, qui cum semel aberraverint, non flant in fulguris perseverant & vana defendunt: nisi quod interduco puto, aut joci causa philosophari, aut prudenter scios mendacia defendenda suscipere quasi ut mali rebus excedant, vel ostendant. Lactant. l. 3.*  
 Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

This Month, and no longer, will continue to be sold, at the under-mentioned low Prices, (after which Time the large Paper will be raised to 10 s. 6 d. and the small Paper to 7 s. 6 d.) by

THOMAS OSBORNE,

Bookseller in Gray's-Inn,

THE few remaining Copies of Mr. Pope's

Homer's Iliad, 6 Vols. and Odyssey, 5 Vols. in

#### This large Print,

in Folio, the Subscription of which was, for the large Paper 1 l. 1 s. and for the small Paper 12 s. in Sheets each Vol. offers them to the Publick at the following reasonable Rates, viz. The large Paper at 8 s. per Vol. and the small Paper 6 s. per Vol. in Sheets.

Any Gentleman may have either the Iliad or Odyssey complete, as above: Also Mr. Gay's Works, 2 Vols. large Paper, subscribed at 1 l. 1 s. each Volume in Sheets, may have till the Time above-mentioned, at 6 s. each Vol. in Sheets.

Where may be had, lately publish'd, in 6 Vol. fol. The Roman History, with Notes Historical, Geographical, and Critical, and illustrated with Copper-Plates, Maps, &c. a great Number of authentick Medals. Done into English from the Original French of the Rev. Fathers Caillet and Rouille. To which is prefix'd, A new and connect'd Summary of the Work, by the late Rev. Dr. Bury, Chaplain Ordinary to his Majesty.

N. B. The said T. Osborne gives the most Money for any Library or Parcel of Books and Manuscripts.

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#### BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street.

#### THIS Medicine restrains in a most

surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Piles; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, as in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting the Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Science, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Brighthelm's-Place; Mr. R. R. Bookbinder, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookbinder, in Derby; Mr. R. R. Bookbinder, in Gloucester; Mr. Dyer, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Printer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. How, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Brighthelm's-Place; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

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For DEAFNESS, THICKNESS of HEARING, PAIN or NOISE in the EARS, &c. by the new

#### Chymical Specifick Drops.

WHICH infinitely excel all other Medicines ever offer'd to the Publick, or known in the whole World for they directly cure Deafness, be it ever so bad, and all Thickness of Hearing and Noise in the Ears, almost at once, and after all other Means have fail'd, and without Trouble, or the least Uneasiness whatever, as many Thousands have experienced.

They effectually remove all Pain occasion'd by Cold, Stagnation of the Tympanum or Drum of the Ear, free the auditory Nerve from Obstruction, and remedy all Defects of the Hearing. Easily, & most in an Instant, causing those to hear exceeding quick and well, who before were in a Manner totally Deaf.

Hundreds who were so very bad, as not able to hear a Word when best clos'd by them, and therefore despair'd of being ever relieved, have been quickly and perfectly cured by them to their great Joy and Admiration.

In a Word, nothing in Nature can come near them for the cure and almost immediate Cure of DEAFNESS, proceeding from what Cause soever; but the great Esteem and Reputation they have justly gained for many Years past, have occasion'd (as usual in such Cases) many Counterfeits to come abroad; beware therefore of such Impositions, these excellent and only true Specifick Drops being to be had only by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewomen at the two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard, in the Minors, at 1 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, and no where else in England.